

BIG STRIKES THREATENED.

ELEVATED MEN MAY GO OUT THIS WEEK—HARBOR TROUBLE TOO.

Demand of the Conductors for a 9-Hour Day Refused and Today They Vote Whether or Not to Strike—Leaders Say They Will, and Threaten to Tie Up the Whole System—Steamboat Engineers May Paralyze Harbor Traffic.

The directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company unanimously refused yesterday, the demand of the new union of their conductors, guards and other employees besides the motormen for a nine-hour workday, and the union arranged last night to take a vote to-day on the question whether or not a strike shall be declared to enforce the demand.

The officers of the union freely predicted that the vote will be for a strike and that it will be begun before Saturday night. They talked of tying up completely the elevated lines in Manhattan and the Bronx.

At the same time there developed a possibility of a strike between now and May 1 among the engineers of all craft in the harbor, which, should it take place, would paralyze the steam traffic of the harbor including the ferry service on both the North and East rivers. The marine engineers have demanded a 25 per cent. increase in wages. The steamboat and tug owners have refused to grant the demand.

The directors of the interborough company met in the office of President August Belmont yesterday morning to consider the demand of the elevated railroad men for a nine-hour workday, and the result of the vote was to refuse the demand.

The meeting began at 11 o'clock and lasted till 1:30. In that time the men's grievance committee of eight, headed by George E. Pepper, president of the new union, was received and they stated their demand and the reasons why they thought it should be granted. The reply of the directors was embodied in this unanimous resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, after hearing the statement of the committee of employees of the Manhattan division, regrets that it cannot comply with the demand of the committee for a nine-hour day, inasmuch as the present hours are as short as, and the rates of pay are higher than, those of any other railroad system in New York or other large cities.

The decision was communicated to the committee by General Manager E. P. Bryan. The committee looked greatly disappointed. There was no doubt that most of its members had expected to get all they asked.

"I don't see how there can help but be a strike now," said one of the men. "We have been turned down completely. We can tie up every elevated road in Manhattan and the Bronx. There'll be plenty of people walking in a few days."

The committee seemed to have everything arranged for quick action. On hearing the decision of the directors they went immediately to a printing office and had slips printed calling for an all-day meeting of the union to-day in Colonial Hall at 10th Street and Columbus Avenue, to vote for and elect a strike committee.

Meetings will be held from 7 to 10 A. M., from noon to 2 P. M., and from 6 P. M. to 10 P. M. in order to give all the men time to vote as they come off their runs.

The members of the committee divided the printed slips among themselves and took different routes on the elevated roads to distribute them. Copies of the call for the meeting were posted at the power house at Fifty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue and at other central points.

When the vote is complete to-night, if it is in favor of a strike, the executive committee of the union, which is officially known as Manhattan Division No. 332 of the International Association of Street Railway Employees, will meet at once, and designate the day on which the strike shall begin.

Before it can go into effect as "authorized" it must receive the sanction of W. D. Mahon, president of the association, but there is no doubt that his sanction will be given if a strike is demanded by the men. He came here yesterday from Detroit in response to a hurry call to be organized when the critical moment arrived. He is staying at the Ashland House. He was in conference yesterday with Herman Robinson, local organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and with Pepper.

Mahon is unfortunate in the matter of strikes. All the recent strikes ordered by his organization have been failures. The most recent of them is the strike at Waterbury, which was practically lost a day or two after it was declared.

The executive committee of the men's union met late last night and issued a long statement. This said in part:

The existing circumstances in the condition of the men on the Manhattan elevated railroad seem to indicate that a strike of the employees is inevitable. It is the duty of the men to stand up for their rights, and to redress their grievances which have existed for the last six years, but which the officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, while aware of their existence, have refused to correct or rectify.

After repeated requests and conferences with the officials the principal cause of complaint was the excessively long workday on all the lines. Since the death of Col. Hain, the former general manager, the length of the workday has increased until to-day some of the crews, including the guards and conductors, are on duty from ten to seventeen hours a day. The average work day for seven years past has been twelve hours.

This is especially true of the Ninth Avenue line, where some of the men work anywhere from twelve to seventeen hours a day.

The statement went on to say that it might be held that the men worked ten and twelve hours a day, but the time was distributed over a great many hours, with several swings of an hour or so. This gave no rest, as the men could not go home and be in time to resume work, so that they were practically on duty all the time.

Some of the crews, the statement said, were kept in this way from 5 A. M. to 3:15 P. M., others from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., and there were others who were kept on duty from 10 P. M. to 10 A. M.

The statement admitted that the Interborough company had advanced wages and that the grievance narrowed down to the length of the workday. The statement closed in this fashion:

The union was organized to secure relief, especially to secure the nine-hour workday. The men will be driven to strike for it, as there seems to be no other way.

If the new union does agree to strike it is not believed that it will have the support of the motormen. They are getting \$3.50 a day, the highest wages paid to any motormen in New York or anywhere else, these being the wages received when the present motormen were engineers on the

steam trains. Their officers have said recently that they have no connection with the other union and will not go on a sympathetic strike, no matter what happens. They had the agreement with the Manhattan Railway Company, and their union is a lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, though they are no longer engineers.

The motormen, according to the railroad officials, are the only skilled men on the cars. The places of the other men would be completely filled by the men of the Manhattan Railway Company, and their union is a lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, though they are no longer engineers.

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SEVENTH WAS READY IN 1898

VOLUNTEERED FOR SECRETLY PLANNED HAVANA ASSAULT.

History Comes to Light at a Dinner After a Review of the Regiment by Col. Depew—Statements of Col. Appleton and the Senator—Documents in the Case.

After a review of the Seventh Regiment last night by Senator Depew, who is a Colonel on the supernumerary list, Col. Daniel Appleton made public for the first time, at a little dinner in the armory, the facts of the Seventh's offer to go to the war in 1898, and especially its volunteering for a secretly planned assault on Havana.

This regiment was drafted to be silent in 1898, and a more perfect exhibition of discipline could not be made in that respect than the soldierly attitude of every officer and man on its rolls at that time.

Mr. Depew participated in a part of these events, and he would publicly recognize our appreciation of his service at that time.

These facts are documentary, and as follows:

On the 18th day of April, 1898, I received at the hands of an officer on the staff of Gen. Miles, a copy of the following:

Major-General Charles F. Smith, 280 Broadway, New York.

Sir: The Governor directs that you immediately inform the officers and men of the Seventh Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry whether their respective organizations are willing to volunteer for the purpose of the President's order, and if so, to the effect that the President sends them, understanding that the volunteers will be treated as regular soldiers, and that they will be paid as such.

It is reported that the volunteers will be paid as regular soldiers, and that they will be paid as such.

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INNOCENT NEGRO LYNCHED.

Wrong Man Shot as the Murderer of Mrs. Matthews—Body Burned by a Mob.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.—It is now established beyond a doubt that the negro killed near Shreveport by two police officers as the murderer of Mrs. Frank Matthews and her little daughter, and whose body was burned by a mob, was not and could not have been the murderer. He was reported to be Ed Porter. It turns out that he was Albert Washington, from the Vance plantation, in Bossier, who had come to Shreveport to find his wife, who had deserted him. Washington was seen at the plantation at an hour that made it impossible for him to have committed the murder, and in spite of the burning of the body he was identified by a bag bearing his name found in his pocket, by other articles in his clothes and by his shoes. Cal Vance, upon whose plantation Washington worked, says that he was a good negro, in whom he had every confidence.

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ROOSEVELT, HARVARD'S HEAD.

TALK OF SAVING THE PLACE FOR HIM IN 1909.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 15.—The Republican says that President Roosevelt is ambitious to succeed President Eliot of Harvard University. In an editorial article to-day the Republican says:

"What Harvard will do for a president when Dr. Eliot gets through has long been a source of speculation. He will be 60 years old the 20th, but in vigor and force and youth Dr. Eliot is without a superior among university or college presidents and good yet for many years. There is an interesting suggestion current among Harvard men who know Theodore Roosevelt well. It is that the President of the United States cherishes a strong ambition, when he has finished the second term in the White House, which he expects the American people are to secure for him, to become president of Harvard University."

"This is a suggestion calculated to arouse lively interest in Harvard, and college circles generally, none the less because it is dealing in distant futures. To be sure, the thought of putting Mr. Roosevelt at the head of the Cambridge institution would directly contravene Dr. Eliot's stout contention that the prizes of college presidencies ought to go to the teaching profession, but we all know that the heads of such institutions, like Dr. Eliot, are not without ambition."

"The other side, there would be the keen realization of what a tremendous advertisement for Harvard would be involved in placing at its head an ex-President of the United States."

"Nor would the younger graduates fail to see what a lift to athletics there must be in such a programme. There would be a 'rustler' in command at Cambridge. The only living ex-President of the United States, Mr. Cleveland, has been partially annexed to Princeton University; this suggestion of Roosevelt for Harvard would dispose of another ex-President along the same line, only more so."

"While in no department a profound scholar, Mr. Roosevelt would be backed by plenty of degrees, would bring such fame as he has as a literary man to reinforce the scholastic side, and the advantages of his experience in political life. He would be no closet college president should the day of his crowning at Harvard ever come."

MISSING YALE BOYS SAFE.

Were Blown Across Long Island Sound on Monday—Landed in Riverhead.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 15.—President Hadley's doorbell rang at 10:30 to-night and the president went to the door.

"I just called to inform you that I am safe," said Lester C. Barton, the academic freshman who was supposed by many of his Yale friends to have been drowned in Long Island Sound.

"Well, I'm delighted to see you," said the president, shaking the young man's hand.

Young Barton and his friend William M. Duncan went out from here in a small sailboat Monday. When they did not return Monday night at 9 o'clock an alarm was spread all over the Yale campus that the lads were down in the gale that night.

Young Barton told President Hadley that he and Duncan were blown across the Sound on Monday night and landed at Riverhead yesterday. They left the boat there and went to New York. Duncan went to his brother's home at 18 East Fortieth street, and will return to Yale to-morrow. Barton got into town to-night.

COMSTOCK NABS A BRIDEGRROOM.

Hicks Twice Arrested—Woman Says She Married Him on Monday.

Anthony Comstock raided the E. S. Horn Advertising Association at 1193 Broadway yesterday and each time arrested Robert E. Hicks, the reported head of the association. The advertising concern is said to be the annex of a medical company.

Hicks was arrested the first time on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Charles C. Smith, on charge of publishing obscene literature through the mail. He was released on \$500 cash bail and went back to his office.

Hicks was arrested on Monday for the second time on a warrant for his arrest and another warrant for Hicks' arrest and the warrant he was charged with having obscene literature in his possession. When Hicks was arrested the second time he was locked up in the Tombs station.

His office were 400,000 circulars lauding a certain brand of pills. Many other circulars were found instructing agents to hand out little circulars to boys, "both big and little."

When Comstock was searching the place a goodlooking woman appeared and asked Hicks, "What are you doing here?" and she began to cry. She said she was his wife and that they had been married on Monday.

A newspaper on Tuesday evening printed a story that Robert E. Hicks, an advertising agent of 1193 Broadway, had married Viola Colepaugh in Jersey City on Monday, and that he had the wife and son living at 23 West 116th street.

OSCAR G. POUCH MARRIED.

Told He Need Fear No Trouble From the Bite of His Mad Dog.

The marriage of Oscar G. Pouch, son of the late Alfred J. Pouch of the Standard Oil Company, to Miss Gertrude May Sargent took place yesterday afternoon in the Episcopal Church of the Messiah, Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, the Rev. St. Clair Foster, the officiating minister.

The bridegroom, in whose honor a luncheon was given on Monday at the Tombs by Mr. Pouch, the father of the bride, was Miss Marian Taber, Miss Helen Gleason, Miss Irene Kettles, Miss Estelle McCall and Miss Elsie McCall. At the close of the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Laura C. Sargent, 323 Greene Avenue.

Young Mr. Pouch, it is believed, has entirely recovered from the effects of the bite on the ear he received from his pet greyhound about a month ago, when it was feared would upset the wedding arrangements. The dog, as the investigation which followed the incident showed, was suffering from hydrophobia, and Mr. Pouch, on the advice of his physicians, placed himself under treatment at the Pasteur Institute.

His final visit to the institute was made yesterday, when he received the assurance that he need have no further apprehension of trouble from the dog bite. Mr. Pouch then purchased the tickets for his honeymoon trip to California.

An Unlucky High-Ball.

has the real Scotch Saver. It's Glenlivet.—Ad.

KILLS FRIEND; CALLS IT DUTY.

German Officer Shows No Remorse for His Crime.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, April 15.—The murder of Artilleryman Hartmann by his old-time schoolmate and lifelong companion, Ensign Huesener, because Hartmann failed to salute him in the proper manner when they met at Essen, whither they had both returned to spend the Easter holidays, continues to be the sensation of the moment.

Huesener is calm and remorseless. He says that he acted as a Prussian officer should. He is quoted as saying when he was examined at the police office: "When I draw my sword I want to see blood and lots of it." He has been visited in prison by his mother, to whom he said: "I have a clean conscience. I did my duty as an officer."